



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914

CONTENTS

<i>National Academies and the Progress of Research:</i> DR. GEORGE ELLERY HALE	189
<i>The Plan of Work in Connection with a New Marine Laboratory on the Pacific:</i> WILLIAM A. HILTON	200
<i>Winslow Upton:</i> PROFESSOR R. C. ARCHIBALD.	202
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	204
<i>University and Educational News</i>	207
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i> —	
<i>What was the Cause of the Eskers:</i> COL. JOHN MILLIS. <i>Matter and Memory:</i> DR. WILLARD J. FISHER. <i>Lag and Lead with a Braun Tube:</i> JOHN FRED. MOHLER. <i>Ichthyosaurian Remains in the Benton Cretaceous:</i> CHARLES W. GILMORE. <i>A Misnamed Portrait of John Shaw Billings:</i> PROFESSOR BURT G. WILDER. /	208
<i>Scientific Books:</i> —	
<i>Zeeman's Researches in Magneto-optics:</i> PROFESSOR ARTHUR S. KING. <i>Geitic on Mountains, their Origin, Growth and Decay:</i> PROFESSOR JOHN J. STEVENSON. <i>Rock on the Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands:</i> PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY. <i>Lankester's Science from an Easy Chair:</i> PROFESSOR T. D. A. COCKERELL	211
<i>Special Articles:</i> —	
<i>A Note on Sex Determination:</i> PROFESSOR G. H. PARKER	215
<i>The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology:</i> PROFESSOR A. J. CARLSON	217
<i>The American Society of Biological Chemists:</i> DR. P. A. SHAFFER	218
<i>The American Association of Economic Entomologists:</i> A. F. BURGESS	220
<i>The American Philosophical Society:</i> PROFESSOR E. G. SPAULDING	221
<i>The Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology:</i> PROFESSOR W. C. RUEDIGER....	222
<i>Societies and Academies:</i> —	
<i>The Anthropological Society of Washington:</i> DR. DANIEL FOLKMAR. <i>The Entomological Society of Washington. The Philosophical Society of the University of Virginia:</i> DR. L. G. HOXTON. <i>The Science Club of the University of Wisconsin:</i> DR. ERIC R. MILLER	

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NATIONAL ACADEMIES AND THE PROGRESS OF RESEARCH¹

II. THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

In the days preceding the American Revolution, the Royal Society was to this country what it still is to the existing British Colonies: the central and authoritative representative of scientific research.² Americans eminent for their contributions to science were elected Fellows, and their papers appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The list of colonial Fellows includes Cotton Mather, Bowdoin, Dudley, and the three Winthrops in New England; Franklin, Rittenhouse and Morgan in Pennsylvania; Banister, Clayton, Mitchell and Bird, in Virginia, and Garden and Williamson in the Carolinas. But so distant a body could not meet all local needs. Thus Franklin, active in every field, undertook the organization of the American Philosophical Society in 1743, some years before its time, as its early demise proved. In 1766 the American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge was established and Franklin, then in Europe, was elected its first president. In the meantime the earlier society was revived, and

¹ For most of the material in the following pages the writer is indebted to a history of the "First Half Century of the National Academy of Sciences," prepared and edited by Frederick W. True in connection with the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the academy.

² See an excellent article by G. Browne Goode, from which the data used in the introduction of the present paper are taken: "The Origin of the National Scientific and Educational Institutions of the United States," Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1889.